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to absorb the prerogatives of the executive, and so many persons are inclined to believe that this supposed tendency is a good one, that one may well welcome this powerful address which shows that the President of the United States holds a position which, in case of need, gives him absolute power. This is, perhaps, the ablest brief study that has yet been made of the gradual development of the presidency. Judge Baldwin is evidently of the opinion that the executive, with all his power, in no way threatens the freedom of the people, or the perpetuity or excellence of our American institutions; but that, on the contrary, the development of this office along the lines which he has traced has been one of the strongest safeguards of all that is excellent in our republican government.

Several of these essays show the marks of their origin, as addresses delivered before associations of specialists, but this form of the essay, for which the author seems inclined to apologize in his introduction, is not at all to be censured; it but gives an added interest and liveliness to the style. On the other hand, it would have given added value to the book if some of the addresses given many years ago had been brought down to date. That on the "First Century's Changes in our Constitutions," for example, was given in 1879. It is of course true that the century ended then; but one reads this address now with a feeling of disappointment, because attention is not called even by foot-notes to the important later changes. Labor has been saved, but the added satisfaction to the reader would have been more than enough to pay for the trouble of the additions, and for the sake of the added information, the reader would have gladly excused any inconsistency with the title.

All the essays show the wide reading, the keenness of insight into customs and institutions, and the judicial temper of the author. It is particularly pleasing just at the present time, when many of our prominent citizens are lamenting what they believe to be the inclination of our people to abandon the principles of the fathers, to note the cheerful optimism with which so experienced and conservative a thinker as Judge Baldwin looks upon our institutions. He believes in them, and though he sees their faults and throughout this book is continually making suggestions for their improvement,—suggestions which our law-makers and judges will do well to heed,—he nevertheless believes that they are developing in the right direction, and that their future is full of promise.

JEREMIAH W. JENKS.

Alla Ricerca della Via Caecilia, by N. Persichetti, (Rome, 1898, pp. 28). In the year 1872–1873 an inscription (C. I. L., VI., 3824) was discovered relating to the Via Caecilia. In 1896 Dr. Huelsen published a monograph on the inscription. In this he proved that the Via Caecilia was named from L. Caecilius Metellus Diadematus, consul in B. C. 117, to whom it probably owed its origin. He also arrived at the conclusion that this road was a branch of the Via Salaria and was built to afford a more direct means of communication between Rome and the Adriatic.

We now have another admirable monograph treating of this same subject but from a different point of view. The writer has carefully collected all the archaeological and topographical evidences relating to the existence of this road and has made use of the few hints to be found in modern literature which could throw any light on the subject of his investigation. He has found unmistakable traces of the Via Caecilia in six places between the river Farfa where it branches off from the Via Salaria and Amiternum near which it again unites with this road. His conclusions are in the main in harmony with those of Dr. Huelsen. He maintains, however, that the Via Caecilia does not afford a shorter route between Rome and Amiternum than the Via Salaria. He finds the justification for its existence in its strategic and commercial value. It appears probable that the Via Caecilia after leaving Amiternum led to the sea by a shorter route ending at Castrum Novum or Ad Salinas while the Via Salaria led to Asculum and Castrum Truentinum. We trust that the writer will continue his investigations in relation to this road and will at an early date give us the results.

ALBERT GRANGER HARKNESS.

In Fasc. III. of Tom. XVII. of the *Analecta Bollandiana* Abbé A. Legris presents a careful study of the interpolated lives of the six saints who belonged to the monastery of Fontenelle during the first half-century of its existence (649-700), vindicating for them, incidentally, a greater value than has hitherto been assigned to them. A life of the Carmelite Saint Albert of Trapani is given from a Vatican manuscript. Fasc. IV., which completes the volume, contains the text of the manuscript of the *Libellus de Inventione Sanctae Crucis* preserved in the Bibliotheca Angelica. Abbé Duchesne, head of the French School at Rome, replies at length to the bitter polemic which Dr. Bruno Krusch, in the *Neues Archiv*, Vol. XXIV., directed against Duchesne and De Rossi's edition of the *Martyrologium Hieronymianum*, printed in the second November volume of the *Acta Sanctorum*. Reply is also made to Professor Ehrhard of Vienna, on the subject of the menology of Simeon Metaphrastes. In appendixes to the two *fasciculi*, ninety-six more pages of the catalogue of the Greek hagiographical manuscripts of the Vatican Library are printed.

The number of good books on Mohammedanism is fortunately growing steadily, if not rapidly, and it is now our pleasant duty to call attention to another one, namely: *Mohammeds Lehre von der Offenbarung quellenmäßig untersucht* von Dr. Otto Pautz (Leipzig, J. C. Hinrichs, pp. 304). In this work Doctor Pautz devotes himself to a systematic study of Mohammed's religious teaching, and mentions only such facts in the prophet's life as are essential to a proper understanding of that teaching. The author has made a careful study of the Koran itself and of several of the best-known commentators and historians, and shows wide acquaintance with the works of western scholars who have written on Mohammed and Islam. The work is written in a very liberal spirit, and no western

reader will be likely to accuse Doctor Pautz of failing in appreciation of Mohammed's character and religious activity. Moreover, while believing the Christian religion superior to Islam, the author fully recognizes the good points of the latter religion, and, in the matter of religious earnestness and morality, draws comparisons between the adherents of the two beliefs not at all flattering to his own co-religionists. It will not be possible, in the space at our disposal, to discuss the book in detail, but we shall call attention to one or two points. In the section on Mohammed and the contemporary soothsayers and poets, there is an excellent discussion of some of the literary characteristics of the Korán. Dr. Pautz examines the passages which are commonly quoted to prove that predestination is taught in the Koran, and concludes that this doctrine was not part of the Koranic teaching. The author's own discussion of this point, and the long list of references which he gives to the works both of those who agree and of those who disagree with him on this point, will be of great help to a student seeking to arrive at an independent decision on this important question.

After an interesting comparison of the different accounts of the same occurrences given in the Bible and in the Koran, Dr. Pautz concludes that, whether Mohammed could or could not read and write, he did not, as a matter of fact, make use of any written sources, either Jewish or Christian, but depended on oral information obtained in his intercourse with Jews and Christians.

The book is provided with indexes of the transcribed Arabic words given in the body of the work, and of the passages quoted from the Koran and the Old and New Testaments. A list of additions and corrections concludes the work. It is a pity that the author has not added a full analytical table of contents and an index of subjects, for he would have increased not a little the usefulness of a book which deserves, and will repay, careful study.

J. R. J.

It is not likely that any one will expect to find in Watson's *Story of France* (Macmillan, Vol. I., pp. xv, 712) the results of original investigation, or look to it for an authoritative settlement of doubtful matters. It is plainly addressed to the great public, and they will find it abundantly interesting. The style is "breezy" and unconventional, with an occasional bit of dialect, and the author has an eye for the picturesque and for striking contrasts. As to the general accuracy, in the parts of the book which relate to the ordinary course of political events the writer seems to have followed better authorities than in those which deal with religion, manners and customs, and general civilization. The history of medieval times is less accurate, as was to be expected, than of modern. The chapter on Feudalism might have been written from Walter Scott, with a liberal misunderstanding of terms, but that on the Reformation is nearly as far from a real knowledge of the age in matters of detail. Indeed, Mr. Watson seems to have allowed a free rein to his feelings in writing of the iniquities of the Catholic Church, and to have kept them

under a stricter control than would have been anticipated in defining the theories of John Law and showing how they worked in practice. The preface frankly states that the book is history written with a purpose, and no one has a right to complain who is thus forewarned.

The series of "Oxford Manuals of English History," edited by Mr. C. W. C. Oman, has now been completed with the publication of the volume, of which the editor is the author, *England and the Hundred Years' War, 1327-1485* (Scribner, pp. 168). Whether there is a *raison d'être* for a history of England in this form probably need not concern anyone very much except the authors and the publishers. If they find a market for it, then for them it has a *raison d'être*. In this country there would seem to be little demand for separate text-books upon these periods, and the work is not quite up to the mark for collateral reading. The present volume is characterized by a certain prominence given to social and economic history, and even more by the amplitude of personal history. A good deal of this latter is valuable for side-lights, but some of it might better have been left for the teacher's gossiping quarter-hour. Military matters are generally well handled. Dates are not unnecessarily obtrusive, and the practice of frequently giving the day of the month as well as the year will often help to keep events in their proper relations. There are a few maps and plans of battles and genealogical tables. Since there are some there ought to be more.

In *Deux Études sur Goethe* (Paris, Hachette, pp. 199) M. Michel Bréal treats of "Un Officier de l'Ancienne France" and "Les Personnages Originaux de la 'Fille Naturelle.' "

M. Bréal gives to his "Studies" both historical and literary worth by his thorough investigation of the sources to which Goethe was indebted. The "Officier" is the Graf Thorane, described in the third book of Goethe's *Dichtung und Wahrheit*, who so impressed the youthful poet while quartered at his father's house, as governor of Frankfort during part of the Seven Years' War. Concerning the character and career of the French count, really François de Théas, Comte de Thorenc, M. Bréal explains many of Goethe's allusions. This review of his important public services at home and abroad, mostly unknown to Goethe, of his private life and temperament, will aid the reader of *Dichtung und Wahrheit* in answering many natural questions.

An equally minute and a more lengthy examination is made of the occurrences suggesting the plan of Goethe's *Natürliche Tochter* and of the single and composite characters in this incomplete trilogy on the French Revolution. We get a vivid picture of Stéphanie-Louise, the original of *Eugenie*. By literary comparisons and citations from comparatively unfamiliar history, M. Bréal strengthens his estimate of Goethe's method, and hopes to improve on existing criticisms of the piece by more careful study of Goethe's model and of the intended sequel. Reasoning from the concluding scene of the tragedy, from notes left by the poet, and

from letters recently published, he is convinced of Goethe's general plan even to the trend that the third part would have taken.

The "Notes et Documents" included in the volume, with an autograph of Princess Stéphanie, give completion to this painstaking criticism of M. Bréal.

No better evidence could be found of the increasing interest of the public in the history of the British Empire and of England's colonial policy than the numerous books on one subject or the other, including even series of books, which have appeared within the past two or three years. Most of these are addressed to this popular interest and make no claim to more investigation than enough to get correctly the general facts of history or biography. Even Greswell's *British Colonies* is a disappointment, for though the book appears in one of the popular series, and is somewhat above the average of such books, the author is so thoroughly familiar with the later history of the Empire that some increase of our knowledge is reasonably to be expected from him even in a short and popular book. Worthy of some praise indeed is his clear account of the various changes in governments and constitutions during the Victorian age.

There is, however, one book on the subject which stands in a class by itself. Egerton's *Short History of British Colonial Policy*, published in 1897 (London, Methuen, pp. xv, 503), is a thorough and critical study, from the sources, of England's policy from Gilbert and Raleigh to the present time. State papers, debates in Parliament, the writings of men connected with colonial affairs, and all sources likely to throw light on the government's policy are carefully examined. Nor is the author a mere investigator. Instructive comment, explanation and criticism accompany the narrative from the beginning. Especially deserving of study are the account of the troubles leading to the American Revolution, where Mr. Egerton holds that the English government were legally in the right but that their action was a "political crime," and the history of the decline of the *laissez-aller* principles. In this last instance one is inclined to regret that the author limits himself too closely to the policy of the government, and does not give us the history, which is still unwritten, of the great change in popular feeling about the colonies which took place after the middle of this century and which really was the cause of the change in heart of the government. One volume, which covers so long a period, is necessarily a "short history," but it has not been made short in this case by the sacrifice of thoroughness, or by slighting any important phase of colonial policy. The book cannot be overlooked by one who is interested in any side of colonial history. Mr. Egerton divides his subject into periods and his dividing dates are worthy of notice. He gives 50 pages to the period of beginnings, to 1650; 220 to that of trade ascendancy, to 1830; nearly 80 to that of systematic colonization, to 1860; 90 to that of the zenith and decline of the *laissez-aller* principles, to 1885; and 30 to the period of Greater Britain which follows.

The Autobiography of a Veteran, 1807-1893, by General Count Enrico della Rocca (Macmillan), has two strong claims to attention. First, it gives the testimony of an eye-witness of many of the most striking events in the history of Italy during this century; and secondly, it unfolds, with soldierly straightforwardness, an interesting personality. In his bluntness, honesty and candor Della Rocca reminds one of Gen. W. T. Sherman, but in addition to these qualities he has also the tact and *savoir faire* of a diplomatist. The student of Italian history will read these reminiscences to get new or corroborative material concerning the character of Charles Albert; the wars of 1848-1849, of 1859, 1860 and 1866; the negotiations between Cavour and Napoleon III.; the September Convention; the alliance between Italy and Prussia; with some casual hints of later politics down to 1878. In a few cases Della Rocca's statements have almost the novelty of revelation. Thus, he describes how, on the day before the battle of Solferino, Napoleon asked Victor Emanuel to ride alone with him for the ostensible purpose of reconnoitering. The King did so, bidding Della Rocca, his aide, to accompany them; and then Napoleon read a letter from Eugénie which, as Della Rocca expresses it, "was a tacit retractation by the Emperor of his promise to free Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic." Della Rocca confirms, by the way, the best previous reports of the unpreparedness of the French for the battle of Solferino. Fortunately for the success of the campaign, the Austrian generals were one degree more incompetent than the French. That MacMahon should have been given a marshal's baton and a dukedom for his performance at Magenta proves how determined Louis Napoleon was to make the most of his martial experiments.

On the middle ground between history and biography Della Rocca is particularly interesting. He throws light, fugitive but often vivid, on the famous personages amongst whom he moved. Who else has given us a glimpse of Charles Albert, sitting on the edge of a billiard table, dangling his long legs floorwards, recounting his travels and mimicking to perfection the voices and manners of the persons he had met? Della Rocca confesses that although he had frequent intercourse with Charles Albert for over twenty years, he never really understood his puzzling character until after his death—a statement which may be recommended to those persons who still find it hard to understand how Charles Albert could have been suspected by both Liberals and Retrogrades at the same time. Della Rocca's account of Victor Emanuel is still more intimate and entertaining, and adds several characteristic anecdotes of that really great king, who was never so happy as when he could "give full scope to his natural instincts and tastes, and become a *mousquetaire* of the seventeenth century." Henceforth no one who expects to comprehend the king who united Italy can overlook these reminiscences. The volume contains many other points of interest, and not the least of its merits is its unfolding of the life and character of Della Rocca himself. He has put in many of those slight personal bits which serve even better than mere political or military recollections, to keep an autobiography alive. His

pictures of old Turin in the first and second decades of the century, and of his family, should be compared with similar passages in Massimo d'Azeglio's *Ricordi*. Here and there he quotes letters and documents, but in the main he is less formal and more readable. It should be added that he began these memoirs at the age of eighty-six. The English version, by Mrs. Janet Ross, is a condensation in one volume of the two volumes of the original. She has usually omitted with good judgment, chiefly the veteran's discursive narrative of military affairs—and, except for some slipshod expressions, her style is readable; but there is considerable confusion in the spelling of proper names, and the proof-reading is weak.

It is apparent that there is a new and praiseworthy local interest in the historical origins of the metropolis. In some measure this encouraging sentiment has sprung from that antiquarian and genealogical enthusiasm which has recently filled the country with various "Sons" and "Daughters" of resounding parentage and has impelled so many people of leisure to investigate their right to wear the decorations of the new orders of nobility. It is principally this family scrap-book history which may be found in Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer's *Goede Vrouw of Mana-ha-ta at Home and in Society, 1609-1760* (Scribner, pp. xxii, 418). The *Goede Vrouw* is said to be the name of the ship in which the first Van Rensselaer expedition came to America, but it is the typical Dutch housewife of the colonial aristocracy whom the author has in mind. She has compiled what she herself calls "a conglomerate history of the lives" of eight pioneer women of New Amsterdam. To the names and more especially to the marriages of these mothers in Israel the author has contrived to attach, in the first place, the usual outline of the colonial history down to 1760. In the second place she has surrounded the probable home life of her heroines with an interesting and heterogeneous collection of information about clothes and food, marriage and funeral customs, domestic architecture, amusements, real-estate titles, old landmarks, and everything else that a well-filled scrap-book should contain. The author evinces a commendable ingenuity in piecing together, but it cannot be said that she has overcome the real difficulty of presenting such facts in a lucid and systematic manner. Thus, in Chapter X., on "The Passing of the Pioneers," we pass suddenly from obituaries and eulogies to paragraphs on these topics: "The food of the early colonists; Introduction of vegetables into the colony; Patriotic crabs; Manufactory of salt; Poems on fish." Again in Chapter XX., the generations of the Alexander family and the Negro Panic of 1741 are fused in story under the mysterious title "Matches, Batches and Despatches."

In the third place, Mrs. Van Rensselaer has dexterously woven in among the bills of fare and descriptions of social customs a tolerably complete genealogical introduction to a dozen or more families, descendants of the pioneer women of Manhattan. A genealogical table, somewhat inadequate in respect to dates, helps to trace the various descents. This

family line is the thread on which is hung the greater part of the story in this volume. There does not seem to be much to tell of any of these people except what they ate, drank and wore, and how frequently they were married. The wealth of personal allusion and family history in the book will attract the attention of all who are interested in the early settlers of New York, but for the benefit of these readers the author should enlarge her index and amend some of her too hasty references. It is scarcely true that Quakers were "fried" in Massachusetts (p. iii); or that the Duke of York in 1664 (p. 121) could be influenced by the colonial successes of William Penn; or that Irish emigrants settled in Londonderry, Mass. (p. 158); or that the Dutch church in the fort was a Lutheran church (p. 194); or that the Livingstons (p. 384) were all "graduates of English colleges." Most of the Livingstons were, like John Morin Scott also, graduates of Yale.

The Statute Law Book Co., of Washington, D. C., issued in August 1898 an excellent facsimile reprint of the *Temporary Acts and Laws of His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire*, printed by Daniel Fowle of Portsmouth. It is a small folio of 49 pages, and contains, as a matter of fact, a reprint of six separately printed pieces, which came from Fowle's press between the years 1761 and 1768. The originals are very rare. Indeed, this reprint is made from the "only complete copy known." They are not in the catalogue of the Charlemagne Tower collection. Sabin does not record them; and the New York Public Library has only a few (pp. 1-28) of them, bound with the Acts and Laws of 1761.

The whole collection of *Acts* and *Temporary Acts* was reprinted by the state of New Hampshire in 1887; but not page for page, or in facsimile. In that edition, too, pp. 47-49 of the *Temporary Acts* were omitted. The facsimile before us is the first *complete* and only satisfactory reprint which we have. The edition is limited to fifty copies.

V. H. P.

The Life and Times of James Hunter, "General" of the Regulators, an address by Joseph M. Morehead, at Guildford Battle Ground, July 3, 1897 (Second Corrected and Enlarged Edition, Greensboro, C. F. Thomas, printer, 1898, pp. 67) is a defence of the Regulators based chiefly on the documents in the *Colonial Records of North Carolina*. The case for the Regulators, as justly revolting against the unbearable oppression of provincial and county officials, is very well sustained. But Major Morehead goes farther, and insists, as others have done, that the war of the Regulation was rebellion against the King of Great Britain. This point is not so well sustained, though there is something to be said for it. Neither is one quite convinced from this account that Hunter was really the leader of the Regulators. That he was one of the three or four chiefs is, however, evident. Furthermore the history of the movement, as read in this pamphlet, is not so clear as it should be, and one finds it necessary to turn to the more thorough (and also more judicious) account by

Professor John S. Bassett. It is borne in mind that this address was delivered before an audience supposed to be already in possession of the main facts of the history, but there are still too many gaps, too much taken for granted. A still more objectionable feature is the want of logical developments. Not to speak of typographical errors, there are numerous inaccuracies in the quotations, and several important quotations are not referred to their sources.

The Rise and Growth of American Politics, by Henry Jones Ford, (Macmillan, pp. viii, 409.) The purpose of this interesting and suggestive essay is "to tell the story of our politics so as to explain their nature and interpret their characteristics." It is not a narrative of events, but an attempt to explain causes in such a way that "the reader will understand the actual system of government under which we live."

The essay opens with a discussion of the origin of American politics. Holding that our politics are "an off-shoot from English politics," the author accounts for some supposed American characteristics on the ground that they are variations from methods that "died out in England but survived in the new world." After defining the political ideas of the authors of the Revolution and describing the conservative reaction that resulted in the adoption of the Constitution, Part I. concludes with a chapter showing the extent to which class rule prevailed during the early years of the Republic. Part II., sketching the political history down to the present time, shows the evolution of parties and how the extension of the suffrage undermined, and in the election of Jackson overthrew, the supremacy of the classes and converted the presidency into a representative institution. When the convention system made the electoral college a party agent the "constitutional design for the election of President" was completely effaced, and the office became an "instrument of popular control over the administration of public affairs."

Part III. is devoted to the organs of government. Here, too, because it is through party that the will of the nation is executed, party organization, subsistence and efficiency are considered. The author points out that in the period ending with the coming of Jackson the growth of parliamentary control was so great as to imperil the original conception of presidential duty. But when the presidential office came to have a direct representative character, as it has had since Jackson's time, its powers were so invigorated as to make executive policy decisive in political issues. Indeed, presidential authority has become so great that the author thinks "the American democracy has revived the oldest political institution of the race, the elective kingship."

The essay concludes with a discussion of the tendencies and the prospects of American politics. It is the author's belief that the further extension of executive authority is the only practical method of advancing popular rule. He finds that the democracy is perfecting as the ultimate type "the principle of the elective kingship as represented by the masterful Mayor, Governor, or President."

Mr. Ford has performed his task carefully and intelligently. His study has been thorough, and his treatment philosophic. His essay is a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject of which it treats.

JOHN WILLIAM PERRIN.

The files of newspapers possessed by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin number about ten thousand bound volumes. The Society's *Annotated Catalogue of Newspaper Files* (Madison, pp. 375), prepared by Miss Emma H. Blair under the direction of the Secretary, Mr. R. G. Thwaites, and the Librarian, Mr. I. S. Bradley, has therefore presented a difficult task, the performance of which has naturally been subject to delays. Its completion is a matter on which the Society is heartily to be congratulated, and not the Society only, but many historical students whose work calls them to extensive use of newspapers as material; for the collection is far from being purely local. Indeed a little more than half the pages of the catalogue are devoted to newspapers printed elsewhere than in Wisconsin. The richness of the collection in this respect is really astonishing, especially when one considers the youth of the Society and the present difficulty of making such acquisitions in the old states. Much English and Continental matter is also included. The plan of the catalogue is first to present lists arranged in alphabetical order of states and towns, then a chronological list from *Mercurius Aulicus* and *A Perfect Diurnall* down. The first, or geographical list goes into details as to the dates possessed, and is enriched with many valuable notes as to the history of the various papers. There is a full index of names, so that all this minute historical information is made perfectly accessible. The number of rarities in the collection is so considerable that the catalogue is in itself an interesting thing to dip into.